Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE-2 and 8; "H. M. S. Pinafore." FROM AVENUE TORATUS—"FAILUTER."
LYCEGM THEATRE—2: Children's l'inafore. 8: Minstrels Maddison Square Theatre—"Won at L2st."
OLYMPIC THEATRE—"The Assommon."
PADE THEATRE—"Mme. Favait."
STANDAID THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "H. M. S. Pinafore."
ENION SQUARE THEATRE—"The Lost Children."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:4 M.: Children's "Pinafore."
8 P. M.: "The Snowball."

KOSTER & BIAL'S-CODCET.
NEW YORK AGUARDY-DAY and Evening.
STEINWAY HALL—2:80: Concert.
ACADEMY OF DISION—Annual Exhibition.
LAIMES' ATHLETIC GEOUNDS—Games.

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Susmess Nomes.

"ALDERNEY BPAND "
CONDENSED MILK. BURNETT's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays ir-

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cons who have been taking God Liver oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilhor has succeeded from directions of several preference and combining the pure Oil and Line in such a matther that it is pleasant to be take, and its effects in time complaints are truly weaderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cared by using this preparation. Resure and get the gramme. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilhou, Chemint, Boston. Solid by all druggists. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. -Per-

New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-Cardinal Newman has reaffirmed his opposition to liberalism in religion, ==== The Spanish communal elections have resulted largely in favor of the Government, ---- The differences in the French Cabinet have been adjusted. Domestic .- The Cabinet has resolved to agitate

for a new international conference on silver. === The death of Judge Asa Packer is momentarily expected. === Ex-Minister Schenck is very ill. ____ The Democrats sington think of issuing an address to the country. The State Assembly yesterday passed the bill to protect Nassau-st, and Broadway from in favor of a final adjournment on May 22, present engaged in the effort to run this the elevated railroads; Mr. Gaivin's bill to establish | the Senate Railroad Committee has unneces- | country-into the ground. They set on foot 5-cent lares was reported favorably from the Committee of the Whole,

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday, there was a long discussion on paying arrears of pensions with the \$10,000,000 now in the Treasury to redeem fractional currency; the Senate voted in favor of applying the money to the purpose named. === In the House, Mr. Shelley, of Alabama, made a long personal explanation in regard to a dispatch THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE; Mr. Kitchin made a personal explanation, in which he was so unparliamentary that his colleagues suppressed him; the House voted on the vetoed Caucus bill and failed to pass it; a discussion then took place

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -Senator Blaine, Andrew D. White, S. B. Chittenden, William E. Dedge and others spoke at the Chamber of Commerce dinner yesterday. - - The Aldermen took no action on the Mayor's nominations. - A reunion of survivors of rebel prisons was held. - Thirtynine students were graduated by the Law Department of the University of the City of New-York. Thirty-four wilnesses testified in the Smith murder trial. ---- Work on the elevated road in Brooklyn was interrupted again by the police, Sheriff Reilly will submit to the Governor to day a general denial of the charges against him. . A. A. Hayes, jr., read a paper before the Geographical Society on "Modern Ocean High-Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.69 cents. Stocks generally dull but firm, closing quiet and steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear, or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 86°; lowest, 61°;

The new Democratic scheme is to pass the Legislative bill meekly, without the clauses upon which the President will base a veto, but to allow the Army Appropriation bill to fail. In other words, they will have their revolution, but "only a little one." This will hardly avail, brethren. The principle is the same, and the responsibility for sin is not usually a question of size.

Ex-Congressman Eugene Hale, who is one of those shrewd political observers that seem to abound in Maine, declares that the undercurrent throughout the country in behalf of the Republicans is stronger than is generally supposed, and predicts an earnest fight in Maine for honest money and for the government of the country by the men who refused to betray it, and kept on refusing till the end.

So it seems that one Benjamin Hill once pro posed by formal resolution in the Confederate Senate that unless the Emancipation Proclamation were rescinded, every Federal soldier taken prisoner, every white commandant of Union negro troops, and every Union officer inciting slaves to escape or freeing them, when captured, should suffer death. This cannot be the same Benjamin Hill who demonstrated in the Senate the other day that he almost saved the Union, and hardly ever seceded.

Yesterday's discussion in the Cabinet upon the silver question raises a strong hope that boasted much, and backed down often. • movement toward international bi-metallism

will now be made with better prospect of success than heretofore. Our Ministers abroad are to be asked to press the subject again upon the attention of fereign governments, and Congress will be requested to defray the necessary expenses of the work. There is no question that much more can be accomplished by diplomatic negotiation than in any other way, and Congress should cheerfully second this effort of the Administration to bring order out of chaos.

The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, given last evening, was notable, as it always is, for the distinguished company assembled. The chief feature of the evening was the brilliant reception accorded to Senator Blaine by the merchants of New-York and their guests. Mr. Blaine's speech in reply to the toast assigned him was a forcible showing of the contrast between the advance made by other nations in developing the shipping interest and the failure of the United States to keep pace with them in this respect, and contains an explicit declaration in favor of Government aid to the carrying trade. Minister White made a thoughtful address upon the expediency of giving thorough instruction in the great colleges on political and social science, in order to correct the tendency to erude thinking in politics, and Mr. Chittenden sought, in an incisive speech, to show that the hard money victory was not yet com-

Governor Robinson's veto of the appropriations to pay awards by the State Board of Audit certainly lends color to the suggestion of a journal in the interior that he is "veto "crazy." These are the appropriations, above all others, which the Legislature is in honor bound to make, and the Governor is in honor bound to approve. The same series of Constitutional amendments which gave the Governor the right to erase items from an appropriation bill also struck down, with one blow, the whole system of legislating upon private claims. Persons having claims against the State were directed by the law passed in pursuance of this amendment to go before a Board of Audit, composed of certain State officers, and submit their demands to a semijudicial investigation, and the awards against the State the Legislature was empowered by the Constitution to pay. These claimants have followed the prescribed course, the State Board of Audit has decided that their claims are valid, and the Legislature has made the necessary provision for their payment; but Governor Robinson steps in with a technical objection. The people will feel, if we are not mistaken, that Mr. Sloan was right when he said that justice and good faith required the State to abide by the decisions of its Board of Audit. The most unfortunate feature of the affair is the fact that it may tend to discredit an honest and business-like way of settling claims against the Government. Under the old system, the honest claimant usually got nothing, because he would not bribe nor employ the arts of intrigue, while the dishonest claimant leagued himself with jobbers and thieves and the State was robbed with impunity. It is not likely that this episode will shake the new system, but it may tend to lessen public confidence in it.

The Senate Committee on Railroads adjourned yesterday, after hearing arguments upon the bill to protect Nassau-st, and Broadway, without taking action upon it, and it is believed by some that certain members of the Committee do not propose that this bill shall become a law if they can prevent it. Do these gentlemen understand the condition of public sentiment in this city upon this measure? They cannot afford to do anything which shall withhold from the crowded streets of the the business community demands. The bill is press and people of this city, and was passed | "down." vesterday by the Assembly without a dissent- We commend the hog speculator's philosoing vote. Now that the Assembly has voted phy to the persons at Washington who are at sarily delayed this most important measure at a time when but little more than one week of the session remains, even allowing for probable postponements of the day of adjournment. This omission should be remedied by prompt action upon the bill in committee and vigorous work in the Senate. The Railroad Committee is not a large body, and if the bill fails by reason of this delay, it will not be

difficult to discover who is responsible. In the Assembly there was an important development in another branch of the rapid transit question. Mr. Galvin's bill to lengthen the five-cent hours underwent a somewhat radical transformation. Mr. Galvin moved that the regular rate of fare on the elevated roads shall be five cents, but that the companies shall be allowed to attach one ten-cent car to every train; and the Assembly ordered the bill to a third reading, being also about to pass it when an objection pushed it over one day. The plan of having a ten-cent car on every train was suggested some days ago, as a device for protecting ladies and other persons against the discomforts of overcrowded cars at certain periods of the day, and seems to have been generally approved. To this new feature of the bill there will probably be no objection, but perhaps it would have been wiser simply to have required the companies, on the other hand, to have at least one five-cent car on every train. To attempt to reduce the regular fare to five cents when the companies have not yet completed their roads may give them the opportunity to set up a cry of persecution, and all that has been gained by the agitation for cheaper fares may be lost. Still if the Legislature should put the figure at five cents, with the privilege of running a ten-cent car on every train, the owners of the roads would find it difficult to persuade the public that they had been ruined. They would still make abundant dividends. and the change would undoubtedly greatly increase their business.

THE CRESTFALLEN DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats are staggered. The shrewdest party organs suggest that another change in the Army bill should be made, to avoid the later objections of the President. This is the best testimonial that can be desired as to the soundness of those objections. Demoeratic leaders do not suffer themselves to be kicked from pillar to post, unless it is because they are conscious that each kick is deserved. Had the party done more thinking before it framed the Army bill, it would not have been obliged to do as much thinking now. The trouble with that party seems to be well stated by a Democratic journal which says: A party destitute alike of sense and backbone can never elect a President." The Republican party, its worst enemies admit, does not lack courage. But the Democratic party, at the same times and places shall be emsince January last, has shown only the spirit of the Gascon; it has threatened much, and

With Democratic leaders, it is fashionable "hibit military interference at elections" matter early enough to permit the passage of the

just now to deny that the party ever had the intentions ascribed to it. The ringing speech of Senator Windom, on Monday, was particularly notable for one statement, namely, that the Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Atkins, asserted in conference, as a reason for the course of his party in refusing appropriations as it did, that 'the Government could get along for four "months, but could not for sixteen months." show the deliberate purpose of the Democratic leaders at that time. They meant to starve the Government. Of course, they hoped that the President would yield. But they thought themselves fully resolved to stick together and starve the Government, unless he should yield, and allow their caucus bills to pass without a change. When they found that the President did not waver, but made their measures contemptible and odious by his criticism, they tried so to change the bill that he could be said to have yielded. Then, again, they have blundered. Now they will have to run away like whipped men, or execute their threats and take the consequences. It would have been cheaper not to threaten. The false pretext that the President means

to employ troops to interfere at elections, though most unequivocally denied by the President in both messages, is still repeated by some conscienceless party organs. But the people are not fools. Voters do not forget jurisdiction with much more show of reason that President Hayes took troops away than it can urge for the discriminations from the South, even though his own party was angry, because it was not then clear to him that their farther employment there was warranted. Nor are voters blind to the real issue: "Shall Federal officers have power, in any case of need, to stand their ground, "and make the laws respected?" It is the intent of Democracy to leave them defenceless; to subordinate the Nation to the States; to assert anew, and more dangerously than ever, the dogma of State Sovereignty; and to strip the Government of that power which Washington, Jefferson, and Madison deemed absolutely necessary for the suppreswhich suppressed the whiskey rebellion and the Burr conspiracy, and the great rebellion publican position, and we shall not be driven of 1861, the Solid Democratic South wishes to take from the Government forever. Well may Democrats in Congress turn pale when they find their purpose so plainly exposed.

The real issue goes to the country, with all the Democratic threats, and efforts, and failures. It is an attempted revolution, under color of forms of law. And it has disgracefully failed. Next, the people will ask why an extra session was called? Why were the last session? If the Democratic party does not dare to bite as it barks, why did it not spare the country all the trouble and risk and expense of this extra session? Who will speak with respect of the braggarts who dared to threaten to starve the Government, but do not dare to try it? Senator Chandler wrote their epitaphs. His pithy speech was true; the would-be rebels of 1879 will be remembered and punished, as were the rebels of 1861. Not a man of these Northern doughfaces will escape. No constituency, whatever its party tendency, will dare to nominate them. They will go from public life, never to return, and on their political tombstones a patriotic people will write, " Mene, mene, tekel upharsin."

THEIR CONSOLATION

"You don't seem to have made much money by bringing your hogs down here," was the casual remark of a bystander to a speculative agriculturist, who had driven his hogs seven miles to the market town, and sold them for precisely what was offered him before he left home. "Well, no," said the agriculturlower part of New-York the protection which | ist, pensively, "I ham't made no money, but "then "-brightening up-"you know I had supported by the unanimous voice of the "the company of the d-d hogs on the way

this great political speculation of an extra session in the hope of making something handsome by it in the way of political capital. They might have passed the appropriation bills without riders at the last session of Congress and saved the necessity for an extra session and the risk of making mistakes. But they couldn't let well alone. They were in for a speculation; they were bent on driving their hogs to a better market. So they bullied and threatened and baulked and let the appropriations go over, with the threat that they should not be passed except with the political riders. They forced the extra sessionput their hogs on the market. They haven't sold them yet, but after two vetoes they are confronted with the very strong probability that there's no money nor any political capital in the venture. They have not succeeded in bullying or intimidating anybody. They have not made a single step of progress. They are just where they started. The country, looking on at their strange antics, wonders what they will do next. And they do not know themselves, but the prospect is that they will shortly be compelled by public opinion to vote the appropriations and go home. That will leave them just where they started, without a plausible excuse for having forced the extra session. And then the question will come up whether they have made much political capital on the venture. And perhaps they will make the hog-drover's answer, as they turn their steps thoughtfully homeward, that though they haven't made any capital they have enjoyed each other's society. There's no limit to the possibilities of philosophy, though it must be confessed this would be carrying it to an extreme that the hog-drover would not have dreamed of.

STATE SUPREMACY. "What is this," asks the President, in speaking of the second part of the bill he has just vetoed, "but the substitution of the discretion of the State Governments for the discretion of the Government of the United 'States as to the performance of its own duties? In my judgment this is an abandonment of its obligations by the National Government, a subordination of National "authority, and an intrusion of State super-"vision over National duties, which amounts "in spirit and tendency to State supremacy." Mr. Hayes has explained the case exactly. A Democratic Congress has undertaken to enact that at certain times and places, to be specified by each State at its good pleasure, the Federal Executive shall be forbidden to make use of the means placed at his disposal by the Constitution and Statutes for the enforcement of the Federal laws, while the State authorities under the same circumstances and powered to use the Federal Army and Navy in the enforcement of the State laws. Mark that the very bill which pretends to "pro- ter if the South had begun to feel earnestly in the

of the military at elections, only requiring that the State and not the United States shall decide when the troops are needed, and shall control their use.

From this act of intrusion it is only a step to further limitations of the Executive authority. If Congress may forbid the President to enforce the laws of the United States on This is but one of many declarations which them on the day before and the day after ing the value of human hie out of the question altoelection; and lest the shrinking and diffident | gether. American citizen should still be cowed by the fear that the despot of the White House meditated interference, the prohibition might be extended to run through all the week. If the President may be forbidden to execute the laws of the United States "at any place where an election is being held," he can with equal reason be forbidden "to "bring to or employ at any place where" a State Legislature is in session "any part of "the Army or Navy of the United States." Troops are more dangerous to liberty at the State House than at the polls. The military arm has never been used to control an election in this country, but it has been used to control the organization of a Legislature. If Congress has a right to say that there is any place where Federal laws shall not be executed except by State permission, it can put every State Capital outside of the Federal

made by this bill. State supremacy is the vicious principle which underlies this attempt to limit the powers of the General Government, and it is of the first importance that the pestilent heresy which has cost us so many lives, so much suffering, so much treasure, and brought us to the verge of National disintegration, should be promptly crushed, now that it attempts again to raise its head. The Bourbon party which drove us into the war renews the old pretensions, and it must be met by the loyal North with the old steadfast resistance. The laws of the United States are in force at all times and sion of any revolt. That same National power in all parts of the territory of the United States. That is the plain English of the Refrom it.

A FRAUD.

General Shelley, of Alabama, made a speech about THE TRIBUNE in the House yesterday. He feels aggrieved at some plain statements in our Washington dispatches as to the manner of his election, and his remarks were not exactly of a complimentary character. We beg to say to General Shelley that in his anxiety not the needful appropriation bills passed at to make himself conspicuous he forgets to be discreet. He is not a person that shows off well in the bright sunlight of publicity, and he should protrade himself upon public attention just as little as possible. General Shelley is a member of Congress-that is, his name is upon the roll, but he has no more moral right to the seat he occupies than he has to Mr. Gladstone's seat in the House of Commons. Every time he draws his monthly pay he pockets \$416 66 belonging to another man. That other man is Jere Haralson, for whom a large majority of the people of the Fourth Alabama District voted at the last election. Mr. Haralson is a colored man. About two-thirds of the qualified voters of that district are colored, and they wanted to be represented by a man of their own race. Perhaps it was bad taste on their part to prefer a "nigger" to a high-toned Southern gentleman and ex-Confederate brigadier like General Shelley, but they did not take an aesthetical view of politics, and imagined that Haralson would be more likely to stand up for their rights and interests than Shelley. General Shelley's white friends were in a

small minority, but that made no difference. They had the election machinery in their hands and they had made up their minds that "nigger government was played out in Ala-"bama." The negroes voted for their candidate, but when the votes were counted and the returns made out, it appeared that Shelley had about 2,000 majority. In 1876, the Republicans were divided between two candidates, and Shelley slipped in by a plurality of 1,010, although the combined Republican vote exceeded the Democratic vote by 6,226. In 1878, the colored men were not so foolish as again to be set by the ears by the machinations of their enemies. They made a solid organization and got out their full vote. The tricks and devices by which the supporters of General Shelley turned a Republican majority of over 6,000 into a Democratic majority on paper of 2,000 were numerous and curious. Some were cunning, but some were so clumsy that a United States Grand Jury, chiefly composed of Democrats, was compelled last December to indict forty of General Shelley's most active coadjutors, and they will be tried at the approaching term of the Court. Since the indictments were found Mr. Haralson endeavored to get evidence to make a contest for the seat rightfully belonging to him, but his witnesses and attorney were arrested on trumped-up charges by General Shelley's friends, and he himself forced to leave the State. This is General Shelley's case in a nutshell. We don't wish to be severe upon him, but he is a fraud, and he would do well to keep in the background.

THE WORK DONE AT ATLANTA. Our readers are already familiar with the precauionary measures recommended by the National Board of Health, the American Medical Association and the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, all of whom were in council together lately in Atlanta. If there is safety in a multitude of counsellors, surely the South ought to be able to keep off the yellow fever this Summer. The advice of these men certainly should be trustworthy. It is a matter in which they must be impartial, have ing no personal interests to serve. They have large experience, and the education of both books and personal observation. They are from differing sections, and are acquainted with the diseases and dangers of each. There can be little doubt, therefore, that if the plans for quarantine and sanitary regulations which the Board will recommend to Congress shall be adopted and carried out, we may hope to escape a repetition of last Sum mer's horrors. But unfortunately the recommen dation or the passage of a quarantine or sanitary measure is quite another thing from the carrying of it out. It is very easy for the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley to advise the establishment of cordons about infected districts, the examina tion of vessels leaving contaminated ports, or "more rigorous measures, if necessary," But it must be left for ignorant, panic-stricken individuals to sustain the quarantine, and to examine the ships at the promptings of what they choose to call their opinions and judgment. In the matter of cordons, at least, let us own that the Czar with his disciplined gendarmerie is better able to worl rationally and effectively than a free republic where all are officers and none privates, As to the precautions which really will be taken.

they are foreshadowed in our advices that "the South already feels very earnestly in this matter and proposes to resort to shot-gun quarautine and the destruction of steamboats and railroads in case of an outbreak of yellow fever." It would have been bet-

does in plain words authorize the employment Harris bill, which would have righted the difficulty in a more legitimate fashion. But shot-gun legislation appears to be the one catholic remedy down there for all diseases of the human as well as the political body, and perhaps the burning of infected steamboats may be the shortest way of cleansing them-ertamly it will be as effective as freezing and less costly than paying the damage done by them. One boat last Summer which was permitted o come up the Ohio scattering death, cost a single election day, it may forbid him to enforce town more than half a million in money value, leav-

> The Rev. Dr. Talmage has occasion to regret the ndiscretion of some of his friends. Here is the Rev. Isane S. Davidson, for example, who urges the members of the Brooklyn Presbytery who have survived the trial to "resolve" formally that Dr. Talmage is rthodox, and that this should be imputed to him or righteousness, because his "popularity" might have been increased if he had broken away from the restraints imposed upon him by "the old doc trine as formulated in the confession and catechism." The insinuation that Dr. Talmage's soul is the arena of a fierce contention between his desire for applause and his faithfulness as a preacher of the Gospel is without doubt unjust and altogether baseless. And yet it is unfortunate for him that one of his vindicators should be moved to make such a suggestion, and to make it, too, by way of an approval of his methods, and more toan all that a remnant of the Brooklyn Presbytery should indorse such an equivocal complement, for it betrays a state of mind which is not calculated to augment the public respect for the findings of that venerable tribunal.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Pretty stupid of you, wasn't it, Messra. Demo-

The Democratic muddle is just a lovely one as it

The Democratic party has not been so badly off ince 1865 as it is to-day.

The Bourbons sing, with a sort of frown, We're willing to recede, but we won't "backdown" The President is covering himself all over with glory, thanks to the Democrats.

It will be a good while before the party will treat tself again to an extra session.

There's only one rhyme for "Resumption," Which is (with propriety), "gumption."

The Republicans are in no hurry for the backing lown to begin. Delay does not harm them a bit. If Judge Davis is worthy of his new title he'll tap a keg or two of soothing syrup without further A gifted Deputy Democratic editor has discovered

hat the last veto is a blunder. Carry the news to he Domocratic caucus! Give Blackburn the leadership in the House, by all

means. One week of his generalship would be worth a million new Republican votes. Chalmers has actually cooled off sufficiently to say that there will be no hasty action by the Demorats. He wasn't speaking of backing down, either.

The Democrats in Congress have been perfectly necessful in "raising an issue," and the President has displayed absolute genius in selecting the ground on which it is to be victoriously met. Now that specie payments have been attained,

and the whole country is faced toward prosperity, the Democrats in Congress have bustled around and got some 400 financial bills ready to introduce. A great many Democrats will be afraid to go to the polls and cast an honest vote, if there are any

soldiers at large anywhere. This shows how ex-tremely sensitive some people's consciences are. Senator Williams, of Kentucky, wishes to have a vote of censure passed on the President for his "defiance of the will of Congress." The country will show a similar "defiance" when it gets a chance to be heard.

A feeble squeak has been heard from Beck. He ays he is in favor of such a course as will make the President's "vetoes cheap." Manifestly the presnt course won't do that, for the vetoes rise in value with every fresh appearance.

There are symptoms that Thurman will appear shortly as a peacemaker. He says it will be folly to talk about adjourning without voting supplies. This sentiment puts him forward as a cooler of the hot heads in his party, and will give him a chance for noble missionary work in the caucus. It is worth noting, that in the new contest be

tween the Southern Confederacy and the United ning. This is rather a startling fact, but it will not be liable to create anything like an uncontrollable popular demand for a Democratic President in 1880. tates, the Confederacy comes within one of win \otimes The Democratic caucus managers bungled better

they gave the President another chance to marshal an array of crushing constitutional objections to what they are actually trying to do, while at the same time he consistently offers to cooperate with the Democrats in what they pretend to desire.

The profound and erudite Springer has been wagging his jaw on the President's version of constitutional law, and startles the public with the declaration that it is the "merest sophistry." An off-hand opinion like this from an ordinary states-man wouldn't be of serious account, but coming from a statesman of Springer's colossal calibre, why, it's a perfect seekdologer.

A zealous Southern newspaper correspondent has telegraphed to his section that Ben Hill's recent remarks about secession and who suppressed it "created a profound sensation in and out of Congress," Whereupon a Southern editor is moved to remark: "Intellectually Mr. Hill is the peer of any living American, and it is gratifying to know that he is making his great powers felt in the councils of the Nation." Those "great powers" are a present devoted to the landable work of consolidating the Republican party.

There is likely to be a liberal rush of Democratic flandoodle about "troops at the polls" for the next few days. The veto has so demoralized the whole party that there is nothing left for it to do but to get red in the face and scold like a fishwoman. A last has already come to hand from New-Jersey. An untamed Bourbon editor in Trenton gasps out: "There is no plea, no pretext, no excuse that will convince the American people that laws should exist rendering it possible for the Executive to compel the people to hold their elections in the presence of bristling bayonets." You are right, neighbor, there isn't, and for that reason no laws do exist watch make the presence of the "bristling bayonets" possible. You never saw a bristling bayonet at the polls on election day, and the chances are exceedingly good that you never will see one

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has generously given to the destitute storm-stricken people Waiterboro', S. C., the sum of \$700.

Mr. Millais's picture "The Order of Recase" was sold the other day in London for \$14,175 He painted it twenty-five years ago for \$2,000. President Eliot and the Rev. Dr. Bellows

have each subscribed \$500 for the Harvard Divinity Professor Swift is at last to have his observatory. Enough subscriptions have been received

to justify the beginning of the building and the order-Sarah Bernhardt seems to be eager for all orts of fame. To her renown as actress, painter, sculpor and aeronaut, she now seeks to add that of an ar-

critic. A review of the Solon of 1879 from her pen is shortly to appear in a Paris Journal. Mr. Gladstone says that he long since carned that no scheme of religion supplies a safe or in variable measure of religious character and conduct and he adds: " I do not mean that belief and conduct are disconnected; but I take personal belief to be only one among a variety of influences which govern life."

The Peet Laureate's brother, Charles Tennyson Turner (the name of Turner was assumed by royal license), has just died in England. He was a clergyman and a poet also; -and he will long be remem red as the writer of one of the lovellest sonnets in the glish tongue—" Letty's Globe."

The Czar, it is reported, has been made extremely nervous by the recent attack upon his life. He showed anxiety at the St. Petersburg railway station on his way to Livadia, and on reaching the carriage asked for a stimulant. He also summoned the manager of the read to the window, and promised him a decoration if no mishap occurred during his journey south. One of the compartments of the train was filled with gen-darmes, and all the imperial servants carried revolvers.

the second wife of the King of Spain is the Archdoches Marie Christine Dévicé : Henriette Fé letté Rénière, the only daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria. She is in her twenty-first year, and is a few months younger than the King. Since the death of Meredes the young man is said to have become som what reserved. On being told that he was now often allent he replied: "Harpiness made me very denses traitive misfortune has taught me one thing I lacked, viz., to

The late brilliant scholar, Professor Clifford, was a man to whom the skill to lecture was given by nature. Much of his bost work was actually spoken before I was written-a thing considered much more wonderful n England than to America. He gave most of his public lectures with no visible preparation beyond very shor notes, and the outline seemed to be filled in without besitation or effort. Afterward he would write down from memory what he had said, or revise the text from shorthand writer's report. He was much interested on one various modes of conveying and expressing language invented for special purposes, such as the Morsa alphabet and shorthand, and one of his ideas about education was that children might tearn these things at an early age, perhaps in play, so as to grow up no less familiar with them than with common printing and writing. in the various modes of conveying and expressing lan-

The first literary work of the late Michael Etienne, editor of the Vienna News Freis Presse, was the translation into German of the novels of Dumas, Sus and George Sand. He became famous as a political writer during the revolution of 1848, when he wrote oldly and ably in behalf of the cause of liberty. One of his articles earned for him the martyrdom of threa weeks imprisonment. Shortly after his release he was compelled to fly from Austria to escape a second sentence. He went to Paris, where he became the intimate fence. He went to Paris, where he became the fitting of friend of the poet Heine. The letters he wrote to German papers were objected to by Louis Napodeon's police, and he he did not heed a warning to change their tone he was imprisoned a month at Mayas. Ettenne used to say that the air he breathed in Paris had a marked effect on the thoughts and feelings of his life.

Hong Kong, May 13 .- General Grant and party have sailed for Japan. All were well,

Washington, May 13 .- Ex-Minister Schenek s very ill in this city, and his friends are very appre bensive. It is thought he has a serious attack of Bright's disease.

Paris, May 13 .- Père Hyacinthe denies the statement, published in the Siecle, that he had peti-tioned for the recognition of his sect by the State equally

LONDON, May 13 .- The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Paris says it is reported that there is a essibility of the marriage of the Archinke Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, to the Infanta Maria dei Pilar, King Alfonso's sister. The Crown Prince was born August 21, 1858, and the Inlants Maria del Prar June 4, 1861.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Baptist Minister in Maine is accused of preaching a full course of the Rev. Dr. Storrs's sermons without explaining that his people were getting the Gospel at second band. The people were so impressed with the force of the sermons that they gave the preacher a call to their church. One of the young indica of the flock was edified to the extent of becoming his wife.

Two Roman Catholic clergymen in England have flinched from their yows. The Rev. W. W. Roberts, a nephew of Cardinal Manning, and an obiate of St. Charles Borromeo, Bayswater, has been married in a Presbyterian meeting house. The Rev. Dr. Case, formerly a student of the Collegio Pio at Rome, and until recently Priest of the Gloucester Mission and Canon of Cifton, has also left the Roman Chorch.

Mad Anthony Wayne's greatest exploit is to be invested with centennial glottes on July 16. The works at Stony Point are to be fortified, a sham battle is to be lought by a battalion of Rockland County Conticentais and regiments of National Guard, and the celeoration will be one of unusual interest. The Wayne Monument Association is making stirring appearance triping in the people of Orange, Patnon, chester, and adjacent Counties.

There was a singular incident in one of the Hartford churches last Sanday. Wong Shing, in full Chinese dress-pig-tail, cork shoes and mantilla-off-Asylum Hill Congregational Church. He was one of the first Chinese boys who went to New-England to get an education. At Monson, Mass., he was converted, and when he returned to China he became connected with a Christian mission.

A music-stool recently experienced religion at a family gathering in England, at which Mr. Home, the spirit-worker, was present. The charman of a pulslie meeting of Spiritualists subsequently described what happened. The music-stool moved from its position near a harmonium, and getting up on a table bowed turee times to a family Bible which was on the table The chairman himself wifnessed this extraordinary conduct of the music-stool, and thinking that the spirit which prompted the action probably wished to convey which prompted the served probaby wishes to control the idea that "music was to be the handmad of de votion." gave utterance to the surrestion. The music stool thereupon confirmed the chairman's notion by "howing three times successively." It was then "helped to the ground " by Mr. Heane.

The rumor that an Italian firm was negolating in the United States for an immediate supply of 00,000 tons of coal, in place of obtaining it from England, as heretofore, has caused uncasiness in London. A eargo of American coal reached the Mediterranean sixteen months ago, and met with a ready saie, and ...ore than twenty cargoes have been sent over since that one. The Globe apprehends that before long the coal industry of Great Bretain will have to encounter d mined rivalry on the part of the United States, Amercan coal will not be landed in England, but will be hipped to ports on the Confinent which are now deposi-ent upon supplies from the coal fields of the United

The estimates of the available strength of the Russian Army during the war with Turkey have differed so widely that the figures given in an elaborate article in the Invalide Eusie will scanned with interest by military critics. At the beginning of the war the army of operation European Tuckey numbered 188,463 men; and at the close of the campaign there were 554,462 men in the in the Spring and 112,648 men late in the Winter. There were 202,428 men in the interior of the Caucasus 73 411 men detailed for the protection of the coast. The otal number of troops mobilized for operations against Turkey at the close of 1877 was 942,949 men. in earlier wars, the numbers engaged were as follows: In 1812, 615,000 men; in 1828, on the Danube and in Asiatic Turkey, 229,000 men; in 1831, in Poland 137,000 men; in 1855, in Southern Russia, in Asiatic Turker and on the Baltie and Black Sea coasts, 669,000 men; in 1877 (cf. for the same of comparison, the trooping in the interior of the Gaucasus are excluded, 740,000 men. The cadre regular army at the end of 1877 consisted of 36,371 officers, 1,478,495 men, and 221,872 horses; the irregulars announcing 3,167 officers, 120,362 men, and 110,069 horses. The augmentation of the Russian forces between January 1, 1875, when the whole of the army was on the peace footing, and July 1, 1878, when the war preparations eminimated, is represented in the following table:

Jan. 1, Jan. 1, Jan. 1, July 1, 1878 826,094 1,150,366 1,593,557 1,785,617

MUSIC.

THE CHILDREN'S "PINAFORE" AT THE LYCEUM.

The second of the juvenile "Pinafore" companies made its first appearance at the Lycoum Theatre Monday afternoon. Great pains have been taken to put the piece upon the stage as well as possible, and the result has been very happy. The scenery is capital, the dresses are bright and pretty, and there is a very large chorus, which has been very carefully trained by Mr. Caryl Florio. Few people have any idea of the tremendous amount of labor involved in teaching a number of children the music of the choruses of such a work as this of Suilivan's, still more th preparing each of the solo sincers, who have to be drilled thoroughly both in singing and acting, and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Fiorio for the very adsirable way in which he has accomplished histrying task The chorus is a large one (it numbers about a hundred voices), and it sings with plenty of zeal and energy. The Josephine, who is a very diminutive damset, does exceed ingly well, and so does the Buttercup; the Hebe, at exceedingly pretty and vivacious child, acts with almost as much sparkle and grace as Mile. Jarbeau, her namesake at the Standard Theatre. All of the boys do their parts nicely, and Dick Deadeys dances a horning exceedingly well, and he had to remeat it Mondey. The audience, which was a very good one in point of size, consisted largely of children, who seemed to take the greatest delight in what was going on on the stage, and everything went to show that the piece would be very

MR. MOSENTHAL'S BENEFIT. The Mendelssohn Glee Club will give a ben-

efft to-night at Chickoring Hall to Mr. Joseph Mosenthal their conductor. There is no musician now in New-York who has worked more faithfully or done more efficient work for the cause of good music than Mr. Mosenthal. He was, years ago, a member of the old Thomas Quartet, which, at Dodworth Hall, did so much to improve the taste of the public in this city, and which ultimately led to the formation of Theodore Thomas's Orchestra Since then he has worked steadily, both as a teacher and as a performer, to help in every way those who have had The young lady who will possibly become the best interests, musically, of New-York at heart,